

Amendments to the Claims

1. (currently amended) A ~~composition~~ condensation aerosol for delivery of ~~atenolol~~ consisting of a condensation aerosol a drug selected from the group consisting of atenolol, pindolol, esmolol, propranolol, and metoprolol
- a) —— ~~wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by volatilizing a thin layer of atenolol heating a thin layer containing the drug, on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of atenolol the drug, and condensing the heated vapor of atenolol to form a condensation aerosol particles,~~
- b) —— ~~wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% atenolol 10% drug degradation products by weight, and~~
- c) —— ~~the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns~~ 5 microns.

2. (currently amended) The ~~composition~~ condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol particles are ~~is~~ formed at a rate of ~~at least~~ greater than 10^9 particles per second.

3. (currently amended) The ~~composition~~ condensation aerosol according to Claim 2, wherein the condensation aerosol particles are ~~is~~ formed at a rate of ~~at least~~ greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

4.-15. (cancelled)

16. (currently amended) A method of producing ~~atenolol~~ a drug selected from the group consisting of atenolol, pindolol, esmolol, propranolol, and metoprolol, in an aerosol form comprising:

a. ~~heating a thin layer of atenolol containing the drug, on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the atenolol to form a heated~~ to produce a vapor of the atenolol drug, and

b. ~~during said heating, passing air providing an air flow through the heated vapor to produce to form a condensation aerosol particles of the atenolol comprising characterized by less than 5% atenolol 10% drug degradation products by weight, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns~~ 5 microns.

17. (currently amended) The method according to Claim ~~17~~ 16, wherein the condensation

aerosol ~~particles are~~ is formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

18. (currently amended) The method according to Claim ~~18~~ 17, wherein the condensation aerosol ~~particles are~~ is formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second

19.-30. (cancelled)

31. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 to 5 microns.

32. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

33. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 32, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 and 3 microns.

34. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

35. (new) The condensation aerosol according to claim 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

36. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

37. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is atenolol.

38. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is pindolol.

39. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is esmolol.

40. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is propranolol.

41. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is metoprolol.

42. (new) The method according to Claim 16, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 to 5 microns.

43. (new) The method according to Claim 16, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

44. (new) The method according to Claim 43, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

45. (new) The method according to Claim 16, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

46. (new) The method according to Claim 45, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

47. (new) The method according to Claim 16, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

48. (new) The method according to Claim 16, wherein the drug is atenolol.

49. (new) The method according to Claim 16, wherein the drug is pindolol.

50. (new) The method according to Claim 16, wherein the drug is esmolol.

51. (new) The method according to Claim 16, wherein the drug is propranolol.

52. (new) The method according to Claim 16, wherein the drug is metoprolol.

53. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of atenolol, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing atenolol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of atenolol, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% atenolol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

54. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of pindolol, wherein the condensation aerosol

is formed by heating a thin layer containing pindolol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of pindolol, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% pindolol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

55. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of esmolol, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing esmolol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of esmolol, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% esmolol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

56. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of propranolol, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing propranolol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of propranolol, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% propranolol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

57. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of metoprolol, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing metoprolol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of metoprolol, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% metoprolol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

58. (new) A method of producing atenolol in an aerosol form comprising:
a. heating a thin layer containing atenolol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of atenolol, and
b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% atenolol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

59. (new) A method of producing pindolol in an aerosol form comprising:
a. heating a thin layer containing pindolol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of pindolol, and
b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% pindolol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

60. (new) A method of producing esmolol in an aerosol form comprising:
a. heating a thin layer containing esmolol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of esmolol,
and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% esmolol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

61. (new) A method of producing propranolol in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing propranolol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of propranolol, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% propranolol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

62. (new) A method of producing metoprolol in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing metoprolol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of metoprolol, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% metoprolol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.